

REPUBLICAN
STATE TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS,
H. F. BARTINE,
Of Ormsby County.
For Justice Supreme Court,
M. A. MURPHY,
Of Esmeralda County.

For Presidential Electors,
A. C. CLEVELAND,
EUGENE ROBINSON,
Of White Pine County.
G. F. TURBITT,
Of Humboldt County.

For State University Regents,
(Long Term)
T. H. WELLS,
Of Ormsby County,
H. L. FISH,
Of Washoe County
(Short Term)
E. T. GEORGE,
Of Lander County

PLATFORM AND RESOLUTIONS

The following platform and resolutions were adopted by the Republican State Convention, which convened at Winnemucca on the 15th instant:

The Republicans of the State of Nevada,

RESOLVED, That the question of a sufficient supply of circulating medium to maintain a permanent range of the price of labor and property is the most important political question awaiting solution by the American people.

That a diminishing quantity of money reduces the price of labor and property, enriches the creditor, impoverishes the debtor, and paralyzes industry and enterprise.

That the present financial system of the United States, which increases or diminishes the circulating medium at the pleasure of the manipulators of the national banks, without regard to the increase of population or the wants of the people, and which

recognizes gold alone as the standard of value, and places in the hands of the Treasury Department all the revenue of the Government to speculate with in bonds and loan to the national banks without interest, is subversive of the rights of the people, oppressive, unjust and should be repudiated.

That a financial policy whereby both gold and silver shall form the basis of circulation, whether the money used by the people be coin, or coin certificates redeemable in

That the attempt to substitute national bank notes, costing the Government millions of dollars annually, for free silver, costing nothing, is an outrage upon the people; that the money ring or trust, which has usurped the sovereign power of the Government to issue money, and which has fraudulently demonetized silver and seized the revenues of the Government for private

speculation, shocks the moral sense of the people and destroys respect for government and law. We demand that the ring be destroyed, and equal rights be restored to all the people.

We charge that President Cleveland is the willing tool or agent of a powerful money ring, which fattens on the subsidies of the Government, makes war on silver, issues its paper currency at the expense of the Government, borrows the response related

That we favor the nomination of no man for President who is personally interested in national banks or the bonded indebtedness of the United States, but we demand a candidate who is free to do justice to all the people of the country—the negro as well as the white.

That the trick of the President and his advisers by which they prevented a vote in the House of Representatives on the Beck silver amendment to the Bond Purchase bill, equals the villainy of the secret and fraudulent demonetization of silver in 1873.

II.

RESOLVED, That we are in favor of the protection of home industry, and that the above of this country has a right to all

he work required to supply the people of the United States, and that we are in favor of high wages, and to that end will protect the wage-workers from competition with the cheap labor of other lands.

RESOLVED, That the policy of the Government should be inaugurated and established by the people through their representatives in both houses of Congress, and not by the President or money trust, of which he is officer and agent.

We charge President Cleveland with violating every promise he made in favor of civil service reform, with crippling the mail service, with refusing to sign necessary bills for the improvement of rivers and harbors, with using the power of his administration to prevent appropriations for navy and coast defenses, with attempting to obstruct the

to destroy the protective tariff, with counting the good will of other nations at the expense of the citizens of the United States; and with joining the foreign bondholders to demonetize silver and destroy the industries of his own country, and for the reduction of the wages of the Mint employes at Carson, for closing the Carson Mint when it was not only self-sustaining but a source of revenue to the Government, for his contemptuous vetoes of bills for the relief of disabled sol-

IV.
We are in favor of the absolute exclusion of Chinese, and of the restriction of immigration by which the overcharged condition of the labor market is made worse, and we favor legislation by which a revision of our naturalization and land laws may be accomplished.

V.
We demand in behalf of our various in-
dustries the retention of the duties on lead,
borax, soda, hides and leather, and to re-
store the tariff of 1-67 on wool.

VI.
RESOLVED, That we recognize the right
of labor to organize for its lawful protec-
tion.

VII.
We favor the amendment of the

We favor the appropriations by Congress for hydrographical and topographical surveys in this State, to the end that the waters may be preserved for the purpose of irrigation.

VIII.

We endorse the wise and conservative administration of Governor Stevenson, and we heartily commend the able efforts of Senators Jones and Stewart and Representative Codburn in behalf of the interests

IX.
We favor the granting to Nevada of a Government land within the State for the purpose of providing means for irrigation and other improvements.

X.
We favor the reduction of the treasury surplus by the payment of pensions to Union soldiers, their widows and orphans, the improvement of rivers and harbors, the build-

ing of defenses for the sea coast; the erection of public buildings; the creation of a navy; the purchase of bonds and the repeal of the internal revenue laws taxing tobacco.

XI

It is the duty of this State to maintain free, non-sectarian schools in the rural and sparsely settled districts, as well as in towns and thickly populated sections, and that such division of the school money shall be made as will

We are in favor of reopening the Carson Mint for coinage and raising the wages of its employees to the standard paid by the last administration.

XIII.

We demand the restoration of the mail service in this State to the efficiency maintained by the last Republican administration.

tion, and favor the payment of their wages to all postal employees.

Readers of the EVENING GAZETTE, going out of town for the summer, can have the paper mailed to them to any point on the Pacific Coast for 50 cents per month, postage free.

The citizens of the State are to be congratulated in the success attained by the University the past year. The attendance was greater than that anticipated by the most sanguine friends of the institution and the work done was satisfactory alike to pupils and patrons.

The labors of next year will be commenced under more favorable auspices than last year. The old members of the faculty will have the benefit of a year's experience, and the new ones will profit by that experience. The work for the Experiment Station will assume a more practical shape, and the line between that adjunct, which is provided for directly by the General Government, and the University will be more closely drawn.

The work of each will be distinctive, but the result of both will be to enhance the interests of the State educationally.

With the prospect before us there will be no necessity for parents to send their children out of the State to be educated. All Nevadans should take a pride in fostering all home institutions of learning, public and private. If they will do it we will have greater cause to be proud of our educational advantages than we now have.

THE GAZETTE'S position relative to Judges Sawyer and Sabin yesterday is sustained. A reporter learned through Judge Field of the United States Supreme Court, that these eminent jurists, in their decisions relative to the admission of Chinese, are following a decision rendered by that court. There is no rule better established than that inferior courts should respect the decisions of the higher, and that when the Supreme Court of the United States passes upon a question it is binding upon all minor tribunals.

While Judge Field entertains views different from those of his associates on the bench on the vexed question, he recognizes the binding force of them.

It is easy to raise a hue and cry against anybody, and when a fanatic raises his voice in a matter that pricks and galls public sentiment, whether right or wrong, the masses do not stop to think.

THE GAZETTE is more of the opinion that the action of the late meeting in San Francisco, which so unwarrantedly attacked Judges Sawyer and Sabin, was ill-advised, and that the resolutions of condemnation were the fruits of not only ignorance of the law, but a lack of knowledge and appreciation of what the duties of the men whom they endeavor to malign are.

A CHARACTERISTICALLY Democratic project to reduce the surplus, has come to light in the investigation of the Brooklyn Navy Yard now in progress. The warship New York, was constructed for revenue only. She was never designed to float, but that did not interfere with the expenditure of many thousands of dollars upon her in labor and materials. Then came a time when the still unfinished hull was condemned by a duly appointed examining board. It was ordered sold and it was put up at an auction as public as any of those which have been held at that corrupt yard. The hull, with its enormous quantities of valuable metal, brought just \$10. The ship-knacker who obtained this easy bargain has now put in a claim that his lavish outlay covers the stocks and ways upon which the vessel lay, which at a slight valuation, are worth \$15,000.

OVER THE WIRES.

A Proposal to Utilize

Arid Lands.

Investigating the Sugar and

Oil Trusts.

Arizona Horsethieves Captured—

Foreign Immigration—

Miscellaneous.

SUGAR AND OIL TRUSTS

A Report Made by the Senate In-

vestigating Committee.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—The

House Committee on Manufactur-

ers to-day submitted an elaborate

report concerning the trusts in-

vestigation, which was ordered

printed. The report says that the

Committee has particularly di-

rected its inquiry into the methods

of and to the extent of the busi-

ness done or controlled by the

sugar trust and the Standard oil

trust.

In submitting the testimony, the

Committee calls the attention of

the House to the form of the or-

ganization of these two trusts.

Both of them are organized upon

substantially the same plan.

From the testimony, it appears

that there exists a certain number

of corporations organized under

the laws of the different States and

subject to their control. That these

corporations have issued their

stock to various individuals, and

that these individual stockholders

have surrendered their stock to the

trustees named in the agreement,

creating these trusts, accepted in

lieu thereof certificates issued by

the trustees. The agreements

provided that the various corpora-

tions whose stock is surrendered to

the trustees shall preserve their

identity and carry on their busi-

ness.

In the sugar trust the agreement

provision is that the several cor-

porations shall maintain their sepa-

rate organizations, and each shall

carry on and conduct its own busi-

ness.

Upon the stand, the witnesses

specifically denied that the trust-

tees, as such, ever do any other

business than to receive and dis-

tribute dividends and to hold the

stock of the various corporations

and exercise the right of stock-

holders in such corporation. The

care with which the trustees avoid

making any agreement relating to

commodities appears from the tes-

timony as to arrangement with the

Oil Producers' Association in the

Fall of 1886.

The officers of the Producers' As-

sociation testified that agreement

was then made with the Stand-

ard Oil Trust by which 5,000,000

barrels of oil belonging to the

Standard Oil Trust were set apart

for the benefit of the Association,

upon its agreement to curtail the

production of crude oil at 17,000

barrels per diem.

These witnesses undoubtedly un-

derstand that the arrangement was

made with the Trustees of the

Standard Oil Trust, but a written

agreement produced, and now in

evidence, shows that it was made

with and is signed by the Stand-

ard Oil Company of New York,

one of the companies whose stock

is held by the Trustees, and that

the Standard Oil Trust, or Trustees

thereof, as such, are not parties to

it, nor is either of them responsible

for the carrying out of that agree-

ment.

This form of combination was

obviously devised for the purpose

of relieving the trusts and Trust-

tees from the charge of any breach

of the conspiracy laws of the vari-

ous States, or of being a combina-

tion to regulate or control the price

or production of any commodity.

The report also says: Complaint

having been made to him by citi-

zens of the State of New York

against the Sugar Trust and one

of the corporations whose stock it

ARID LANDS.

The Bill to Establish Irrigation

Reservoirs in Mountain Regions.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—In the

Senate to-day Senator Brown of-

fered an amendment providing for

an appropriation of \$250,000 for

the purpose of determining practi-

cable reservoir sites, under the su-

pervision of the Geological Sur-

vey, for irrigating and improving

arid lands in the country. In a

speech on this subject he said that

all the available fertile land was

now overcrowded, and it was time

that attention should be diverted

to improving the arid lands. He

said that in all the States and Ter-

ritories of the West vast tracts of

arid and barren lands existed

What he meant by arid land was

that land which was not produc-

tive without irrigation, and that

nearly one-half the entire globe

was of this kind of land. For the

purpose of irrigating these lands

he proposed that all available

water not already used in irrigat-

ing purposes be conveyed to great

reservoirs situated in mountain re-

gions and distributed from them

over the arid lands. This was, he

said, the most laudable plan, and

it was not time to enter upon it,

for it would increase vastly pro-

duction for our growing popula-

tion, and this storing up of water

would benefit by preventing, to a

great extent, the floods that now

occur.

Senator Stewart said this measure

was most important. He showed

that in the past two-thirds of the

agriculture were done by irriga-

tion, and it was so to-day, and that

it is now time for us to look to the

importance of the irrigation of the

vast arid lands of the country. It

was an easy matter he said, to es-

tablish reservoirs in flat valleys

known as parks in the mountains

which can only be utilized by cat-

tlemen in the summer. He thought

that as the appropriation for the

geological survey was \$600,000,

merely for valuable scientific infor-

mation, \$250,000 could certainly be

spared for this scheme of absolute

value.

Mr. Allison said that the com-

mittee thought it was best to leave

it to some other committee that

deeper inquiry into a subject of

such magnitude might be made.

Senator Teller spoke in favor of

the amendment, he made an argu-

ment that in comparison to the

vast importance of the scheme, the

appropriation was small and that

for the welfare of the whole nation

these reservoirs should speedily be

built.

Senator Jones of Arkansas fa-

vored the amendment, both on ac-

count of its agricultural impor-

tance and on account of the sup-

posed prevention of floods in the

Mississippi Valley.

IMMIGRATION.

How the Italians Were Fleeced of

Their Money.

NEW YORK, July 30.—The im-

migration investigation was re-

sumed this morning by the Con-

gressional Committee. They first

heard the testimony of an Italian

laborer, who was induced to come

here by false representations of

the agent. He had been compe-

lled to live here on charity on one

meal per day for his family and no

work was found. The agent who brought

him here had sent 400 such unfor-

tunate cases as he is to this

country during the past four

years and they were charged 250¢

for a passage that cost 11¢. Three

of his party of thirteen got work

on their arrival at Castle Garden,

but they had to give the boss \$5

each to get it. There were other

Italian witnesses.

A Fight With Horsethieves.

TUCSON, A. T., July 30.—Yester-

day two horsethieves were killed

by a constable and a posse of cow-

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS.

General Sheridan's condition is

unchanged. Favorable symptoms

continue.

Charles A. Jones, one of the

most daring operators on the New

York Stock Exchange, has been

declared insane.

President Cleveland, Postmaster

General Dickinson and Dan La-

mont returned this evening and

took the midnight train for Wash-

ington.

Bartley Campbell, the well-

known playwright, died in Bloom-

ingdale Asylum for the Insane this

afternoon. He passed away peace-

fully, and his death was so sudden

his friends, who had been hastily

sent for, were not able to reach his

bedside.

Dr. Winslow S. Pierce died in

Brooklyn yesterday, aged 69 years.

He was twice a brother-in-law to

the late Vice-President Hendricks

and a lifelong friend of Stephen A.

Douglas. He was a cousin of Pres-

ident Franklin Pierce and related

on his mother's side to the Pres-

cotts and Bancrofts.

The Dynamiters.

CHICAGO, July 30.—The cases of

Chapek and Chelbowa, the anar-

chist conspirators, were called for

hearing in Justice Lyons' court

Saturday. The accused failed to

appear and the \$5,000 bonds in each

case were declared forfeited.

Villard Returns From Germany.

NEW YORK, July 30.—Henry Vil-

lard, who has been nearly a year in

Germany, returned Saturday. He

is looking very well. Villard will

be in his Broad-street office on

Tuesday.

NEW TO-DAY.

Wanted.

A GIRL TO DO GEN. RAIL HOUSE

work, inquire of F. Levy & Bro.

131st St.

Parlor Suites \$40 and Upward.

PAUL H. SMITH MADE AND IN-

vited to see his new and fine

furniture at 131st St. and 13th

Aves. and 13th St. and 13th

Aves. and 13th St. and 13th

Aves. and 13th St. and 13th

Aves. and 13th St. and 13th

Aves. and 13th St. and 13th

Aves. and 13th St. and 13th

Aves. and 13th St. and 13th

Aves. and 13th St. and 13th

Aves. and 13th St. and 13th

Aves. and 13th St. and 13th

Tuesday, July 31, 1888

WEATHER OBSERVATIONS.

Agricultural Experiment Station, for July 30, 1888.

	7 A.M.	2 P.M.	9 P.M.
Temperature	59.8	84.4	75.6
Dew point	49.0	55.3	55.9
Relative humidity	11.8	11.7	59.3

* In degrees. † Per cent.
Mean relative humidity (per cent.) 72.9
Maximum temperature 84.4
Minimum temperature 59.8
Range of temperature 24.6
State of weather fair
Prevailing wind light
Total rainfall (0.00)

United States Signal Service predictions for the twenty-four hours beginning at 12 m. to-day: Slightly warmer; fair weather.

W. McN. MILLER, Observer.

STOCK QUOTATIONS.

250 Ophir, 6	300 Mexican, 3 40, 3 45
100 Gould & Curry, 5	325 Best & Belcher, 5 55
200 Con-Cal, Va. 94	400 Savage, 3 05, 3
250 Chollar, 2 54	20 Hale & Norcross, 5 55
200 Crown Point, 3 90	120 Yellow Jacket, 4 35
100 Belcher, 3 65	50 Keweenaw, 2 95
100 Alpha, 1 95	100 Sierra Nevada, 3 05
150 Uah, 1 40	415 Seg. B. Inger, 3 35, 3 40
500 Overman, 1 15	500 Justice, 1
470 Union Con, 3 20, 3 4, 3 20	100 Alta, 1 35
200 Calaveras, 3 50	2 0 Silver Hill, 3 05
100 Challenge, 4 40	300 Ledy Washington, 3 50
500 Baltimore, 3 5, 4 0	150 West Comstock, 7 50
350 Grand Prize, 2 20	200 Nevada, 1 85
300 N. Belle Isle, 3 35	1270 Queen, 5 4, 5 5
300 Idaho, 1 85, 1 80	100 Idaho, 1 35
300 Peer, 3 00	2750 Peerless, 1 30, 1 35

MOTEL ARRIVALS.

PALACE HOTEL—T. H. Clark, Wadsworth; A. B. Jewett, Chico; Gas. Hotelman, 4 F; Jas. Greger, Wadsworth; Ben F. Hill, Wadsworth; Fred Hill, Clinton; Two Johns, Co. of 2 Peas; F. U. Spalding, San Diego; J. E. Cadden, 8 F; J. Russell, Wadsworth; F. B. Wentworth, B. Eaton; J. P. Harris, 4 F; C. E. Smith, Reno.

DEPORT HOTEL—W. T. Ponder, S. F.; J. L. Wines and wife, Eureka; J. E. Queen, S. F.; M. B. Rand, S. F.; R. R. and son, Long Valley; S. F. and son, S. F.; J. M. Rhodes, Long Valley; W. W. Van Emmen, S. F.; G. T. Johnson, Kansas; Miss Jones, S. F.; J. C. Stewart and wife, N. Y.; J. C. Stewart Jr., N. Y.; Paul Dwyer, N. Y.; Dave Toy, N. Y.; R. A. Wadsworth, N. Y.; Jas. Cummings and wife, Y. & T. M. R.; J. P. Messer, Lovelock; W. Thompson, Reno.

JOTTINGS.

Fine and coarse combs, stockings, darning, purses, banner rods and lavender sticks at Mrs. Gibbs', Virginia street.

There is nothing more exhilarating to a man who is in haste than one of J. J. Baker's lunches, with its accompaniment—a good glass of beer.

C. A. Thurston has in stock puer to suit the taste of the daintiest and as well as the grade which all classes of professional and business men use.

Cooper, mine host of the Pioneer hotel, knows how to run a hotel, and the traveling public are evidently aware of the fact. Meals 25 cents, the best in town for the money.

A hot lunch and a glass of the famous Wileland at the John Wileland saloon is now the proper caper for business men and clerks who are rushed for time at noon.

W. M. Hayden is up to the times with his stock of groceries. He is constantly in receipt of the best supplies California offers. His vegetables are fresh and can be bought at the lowest prices.

Having in view that scriptural saving about the camel and the needle's eye, C. J. Brookline has no desire to become rich, and is consequently selling the best stationery, bank books and paints and oils, at a price lower than ever.

Kleener. A prominent physician calls the kleener "an elegant disinfectant of disease." He says, "fewer is equal by it, so are lung diseases." He maintains that if the kleener is used in the house of the sick, it will save one-tenth of one per cent. of human lives, which are now sacrificed. Out upon the kleener and the kleener! Evidently kleeners are not for such as he and the old fox says the grapes are sour. Let him devote himself to making our women blooming and blooming, that kleener may be killed. This can surely be done by Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, which is magical in its effect, upon all diseases peculiar to females. After using it it will be no more irregularly, no more headache, no more nervous prostration, no more general debility. All druggists. To regulate the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, Dr. Pierce's Polaris ointment, 25 cents a vial; one dollar.

Their Business Booming.

Probably no one thing has caused such a general revival of trade at Hodkinson & Co.'s Drug Store as their giving away in their customers of so many free trial bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. Their trade is simply enormous in this very valuable article from the fact that it always cures and never disappoints. Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup, and all throat and lung diseases quickly cured. You can test it before buying by getting a trial bottle free, large size \$1. Every bottle warranted.

Why suffer with bleeding, blind, itching and ulcerated piles, Catarrh, Old Sores, Chapped Hands, when a few applications of Fryer's Abolition ointment is guaranteed to effect a cure. Price 25 cents. Sold by W. R. Chandler. All genuine Abolition preparations bear the fac-simile signature of Dr. J. C. Fryer.

"Facts are stubborn things," and interfere from this. A few drops of this ointment is a very strong remedy for all the ailments of the eye and eye. The medicine never fails to cure even the worst cases.

Why suffer with a cold, when Fryer's Abolition ointment is applied to the nose, it will cure the cold in a few days. Sold by W. R. Chandler. All genuine Abolition preparations bear the fac-simile signature of Dr. J. C. Fryer.

Why suffer with a cold, when Fryer's Abolition ointment is applied to the nose, it will cure the cold in a few days. Sold by W. R. Chandler. All genuine Abolition preparations bear the fac-simile signature of Dr. J. C. Fryer.

Why suffer with a cold, when Fryer's Abolition ointment is applied to the nose, it will cure the cold in a few days. Sold by W. R. Chandler. All genuine Abolition preparations bear the fac-simile signature of Dr. J. C. Fryer.

Why suffer with a cold, when Fryer's Abolition ointment is applied to the nose, it will cure the cold in a few days. Sold by W. R. Chandler. All genuine Abolition preparations bear the fac-simile signature of Dr. J. C. Fryer.

PERSONAL.

Andrew Russell and James Gregory of Wadsworth are enjoying Reno air. W. E. Lemmons, one of Washoe's large cattle owners, was in Reno today.

Judge R. R. Bigelow visited Virginia City yesterday, returning last night.

Mrs. Joe Jones, who has been seriously ill with rheumatism, is slowly improving.

Mrs. Muncie and two children of Reno are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Henry Maret in Winnemucca.

Attorney L. S. Wines and wife of Eureka came down from Virginia City last night and went East.

Hon. W. E. F. Deal and family of Virginia City were among the passengers west-bound last night.

C. H. Sproule of the Elko Free Press came down from Virginia last night and left for the East on the delayed train.

Prof. R. D. Jackson of Oakland, an applicant for the position of Metallurgist in the University, is spending a few days in town.

J. R. Conble, the leading undertaker of Virginia City, and Past Grand Chancellor of the Knights of Pythias, who is returning from San Francisco, spent today in Reno.

The Children's Quarters.

The children's quarters at Golden Gate Park will soon be completed. This is one of the gifts of the late Senator Sharon, and it will be greatly appreciated by the little ones of San Francisco. The Examiner says: At the Haight-street entrance a bridge will be built over the depression where the lake is, so that the children can go direct from the cars to the play grounds. There will be several sections arranged for the different kinds of amusements, and the different ages of the children. No. 1 will be a lawn-tennis ground, croquet ground, and a grassy lawn for the younger children to play on. No. 2 will contain the merry-go-rounds, with a seating capacity of about one hundred. There will be hofes for boys, those of the girls will have side-saddles on them. There will be rings for tilting at, and for mounted contests and everything else in that line that can amuse or instruct the children. This arrangement will be run by means of a small traction engine, and seats will be arranged around for parents and guardians of the boys and girls awaiting their turn to ride. No. 3 will be a grassy 200 feet on each side, and this will be covered with bituminous rock, and will be used for the bicycles and tricycles used by the children over ten years of age. No. 4 will be for boys from eight to ten years old, and will be furnished with jumping boards, horizontal bars and all the paraphernalia of a gymnasium. It will also contain a base-ball ground, where balls, bats, masks and other necessities will be provided. Adjoining the house will be the picnic grounds, where the youngsters can eat their lunches.

Mrs. Blake is Coming.

The people of Reno have a rare treat offered them in the lectures of Mrs. Lillie Deveraux Blake, who will speak on Sunday evening, August 5, at the Baptist Church, and also on Monday evening following at a place which will then be designated. Mrs. Blake is a distinguished woman, not only as a lecturer, but also in the field of letters. We append one or two notices from the many that have come to our attention from the press:

"Mrs. Blake is a stately lady of a woman, with delicate features and a pair of great gray eyes that dilate as she speaks, till they illumine her whole face."—N. Y. Independent.

"Mrs. Blake is an interesting and forcible speaker. She presents her arguments in a bright and attractive form. Her lecture abounded in forcible statements, amusing anecdotes and witty remarks."—Toledo Blade.

Notice.

The customers of the Reno Water Co. will please take notice that from and after this date, they will be required to use sprinklers or nozzles in irrigating. The universal custom of turning the water on at the hydrant and allowing it to run simply through the hose alone will have to be discontinued upon the ground that there is an unnecessary use and waste of water; besides, in many cases flooding the streets.

The above conditions will be strictly enforced, otherwise the water will be shut off without further notice.

July 30, 1888. PIERCE EVANS.

Supt. and President R. W. Co. 1730 1w

New Tariff Rates.

The Transcontinental Association has devised a new freight tariff. It makes the rates to and from all principal Eastern points the same in both directions. The Western classification will be applied to these rates. There will be a long list issued in a few days, making special rates on all the leading articles. On some the rates have been materially advanced, but on many there are slight reductions. The rates to intermediate points between the Missouri river and the Pacific Coast are based on the through rates, and are lower than the rates heretofore charged.

For First Place.

A great amount of political engineering will be done by friends of candidates to secure for their man the first place on the ticket, and the best man will probably secure the coveted place. As if it were by the majority of the people, the election is assured. Electric Butters has been put to the front, its merits passed upon, has been endorsed, and unanimously given the first place among remedies peculiarly adapted to the relief and cure of all Diseases of Kidneys, Liver and Stomach. Electric Butters being guaranteed, is a safe investment. Price 50c, and \$1 per bottle at Hodkinson & Co.'s Drug Store.

Irritation of the Throat and all lung troubles are quick to relieve and permanently cured by Fryer's Abolition ointment. (It cures the most obstinate cases.) Sold by W. R. Chandler. All genuine Abolition preparations bear the fac-simile signature of Dr. J. C. Fryer.

Coughs, Croup, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, A cold, and all other ailments of the throat and lungs, are quickly cured by Fryer's Abolition ointment. Sold by W. R. Chandler. All genuine Abolition preparations bear the fac-simile signature of Dr. J. C. Fryer.

HOME INDUSTRIES.

Small Enterprises Grow Larger and Make a Town.

There is scarce any industry that has not about it some feature of interest to those who will stop and examine. Local business is carried on month after month, and year after year, unobserved by daily passers by. Reno, today, has a number of enterprises that are in their incipency, which, if looked into, would surprise many of the citizens of the town. All of these will grow in importance as the town grows. There are citizens, many of them, who have never seen the Reduction Works except from a distance. Comparatively few think of the extent of local manufactures. The town enjoys a large wholesale trade which is not appreciated, except by the parties whose pockets are enriched thereby. The largest individual business now, except the mercantile, probably is that of bottling of beer, which has had a more healthy growth. Many knew that there was an establishment of the kind started here last fall. An agent of John Wileland's beer commenced the work in temporary quarters constructed by him, as an experiment. The experiment proved a success, such that more extended facilities were necessary to meet the demands. New quarters were sought and found, and to-day six or eight men are employed bottling beer in the new establishment, and the old quarters are converted into a refrigerator where the beer is stored when it reaches here. The process of bottling beer is understood by a limited number in town. The Wileland beer is made in San Francisco and shipped here in barrels and kegs by the carload, each car containing fifty barrels. When a car arrives its contents are stored in the refrigerator. When taken from there the gas, or as it is sometimes called, the steam, is let off, leaving the solid beer. After the bottles are thoroughly washed, rinsed, drained and dried, they are by means of convenient mechanical devices filled and corked. This done they are placed in large steam chests holding about fifteen dozen each and steamed, the temperature reaching to about 150 degrees. When the bottles have cooled they are tin-folied, labeled, boxed and stored ready for shipment. Each bottle during the process is handled about thirty times. The large tube used for washing and the steaming tubes are supplied with hot water and steam, furnished by an upright boiler. When the establishment first opened it was considered to be short lived. Now over a hundred dozen of beer are bottled daily, and the proprietor can scarce fill the demands.

What is true of the beer bottling business will be true of most any other which looks toward supplying the needs of Nevada, and it is referred to because it is among the latest ventures of the town. There is no place between Ogden and Sacramento that bids fairer to enrich those who will embark in anything savoring of manufacturing than Reno. Success will attend any one who may come here, start up on a basis to not make the supply over-reach the demand, and be contented to grow as the demand grows.

Encouraging Outlook.

The Silver State says: The Adolphe copper mine, heretofore mentioned in the Silver State, is situated about ten miles from Golconda station, on the Central Pacific railroad, from which place it is reached by a good wagon road. There are two claims on the lead, each 1,500 feet long by 600 feet wide. The property is owned by Messrs. Roulestone & Bates, both practical miners and smelters. The course of the lead is north and south, and it is developed by two shafts, each 30 feet deep and about 80 feet apart. From Shaft No. 1, which is sunk near the lead, a drift has been run along the course of the vein over 100 feet, and another across the vein 52 feet, without reaching the foot wall. From the cross drift, 25 feet from the shaft, another drift has been run 50 feet along the course of the vein. All these drifts are in ore, which averages ten per cent. copper and over \$20 to the ton in gold and silver. The character of the ore, so far, is carbonate and red oxide of copper, and it is estimated that there are from 15,000 to 19,000 tons in sight.

The owners erected a 40-ton water-jacketed smelting furnace at the mine, and were running successfully, having produced 117 bars of copper, carrying 52 ounces of silver to the ton, when the water, in consequence of the unusual dryness of the season, gave out, and compelled the suspension of operations for the present.

New Novelties.

F. Levy & Bro. are always in the lead. This morning the firm received a lot of handkerchiefs with the emblems of the Knights of Pythias, Grand Army, Odd Fellows and Masons artistically and elaborately worked in one corner. The members of these orders would do well to call at the store and see these novelties. These orders have the chance now to make them pleasing and appropriate presents which, to be appreciated, must be seen.

Penalty of Greatness.

The Duke of Wellington was able to accomplish a great deal of hard work when over eighty years of age. Witness this memorandum: "Went to morning prayers. Gave away two brides. Transacted business at the Horse Guards. Took usual ride. Was present at a council and drawing room. Looked in at two exhibitions. Entertained forty guests at dinner. Gave a ball. Escorted the last fair dancer to her carriage and saluted her at sunrise."

A Good Walk Needed.

It is understood that there has been satisfactory arrangements made between the Regents of the University and the Trustees of the Public Schools to start a practical training class at the University. This will necessitate a good walk on the street leading there for the accommodation of the children who will have to go to the University. No time should be lost in having at least one road well graded, which, needless to say, will be done by those in power.

BREVITIES.

Local and General Intelligence. Burglars are getting in their work in Virginia City.

The Forepaugh show was frightened out of Virginia City by the exorbitant license demanded.

Lieutenant Maxwell of the Signal Service Corps is making his annual visit to the several stations in this State.

The walk across Plaza street, below Sierra, is a grand improvement, but its unfinished state detracts from its beauty.

The Department of Agriculture estimates there are 76,000,000 acres planted in corn this year in the United States.

There is at present great activity in all the lumber camps in the vicinity of Lake Tahoe. The mills are supplied with electric lights.

Justice Young sentenced John McGinnis to pay a fine of ten dollars and Tom Murphy to ten days in jail for being drunk and disorderly.

The Good Templars will give a musical and literary entertainment, which will be followed by a dance and refreshments on the evening of August 15th, at the Nevada Theater.

The preliminary steps for commencing work on the United States building at Carson City are being taken. A lot of lumber is on the ground.

Mrs. Harriet Lane Johnson, the niece of President Buchanan, is at Lancaster, Pa., caring for the graves of her brother and of the dead President.

Round trip tickets from any Pacific slope point to Columbus, Ohio, can be purchased for \$80 in September during the national encampment of the G. A. R.

The second alfalfa crop throughout the State promises to be far more abundant than the first. These crops are raised annually in the agricultural districts.

The San Francisco Chronicle says: C. A. Jones, the capitalist of Reno, Nev., is in the city on a pleasure excursion. He is registered at the Baldwin Hotel.

The Richmond mine, Eureka, has closed down and will probably remain so for several months. The Eureka Consolidated is in full blast. The greatness of that camp appears to be waning.

The Board of Trustees of Unionville Public School, Humboldt county, have again engaged C. H. Groves, Superintendent of Schools, to take charge of the school of that district for another year.

The U. S. District Court convened yesterday at Carson, and after transacting some unimportant business, adjourned until this morning. Judge Field of the U. S. Supreme Court and Sabin presided.

The Gazette is indebted to the Agricultural Association of Susanville, California, for a complimentary ticket of admission. The Fair will be held there the 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th and 28th of September.

A bronze statue of General Moses Cleveland, the founder of Cleveland, Ohio, was unveiled by the Early Settlers' Association last week in that city. The statue is nine feet in height and weighs 1,450 pounds. It stands in the public square.

The Result of Fire-Water.

There was a terrible tragedy at Dangberg's ranch, near Genoa, on Sunday. A band of Washoe Indians, who had been working in hay fields, got some whisky and soon engaged in a drunken quarrel. One of the bucks was knocked down with a club and then trampled to death. His head was beaten in with bricks and nearly every bone was broken by the infuriated savages. While he lay begging for his life, half a dozen Indians were jumping up and down on his head until he was a shapeless mass of blood and bones. The murderers fled to the hills and have not yet been captured.

At the Theater.

The Comstock Panorama at McKisick's Opera House was fairly well attended last night by an attentive audience to witness the stereoscopic views of the mines and mills and other scenes on the famous Comstock. All derived instruction and entertainment from the vivid pictures presented, which, in the case of the underground workings, was a revelation. Many of the views were received with hearty applause, and all came away fully satisfied with the exhibition.

Natural Training.

An exhibition of the work of the pupils of the natural training schools of Germany, which are free and under the supervision of the Government, is now open at Berlin, and every trade is represented. The schools are open every evening and Sunday morning. In Germany the law compels the attendance of children at school from their sixth year to the fourteenth.

The Black Trial.

The District Court of Storey county is engaged in trying John L. Black for the murder of his brother, Samuel J. Black. The prosecution is conducted by District Attorney Hunsaker and the defense by Col. R. H. Lindsey. A jury was obtained yesterday and the scene of the tragedy was visited. There were no new developments made in the testimony so far as given.

Women Denied.

It is very little to the credit of a great and wealthy city like Philadelphia that 200 young women, who have met all the prescribed qualifications for admittance to the Normal School, have the doors of that school closed in their faces on the plea that there is no room.

A Straw.

The Enterprise of this morning says: A boy who wanted to make circus money yesterday started out with twelve Harrison and Cleveland badges. He soon sold all his Harrison medals, but after many and painful wanderings could find only three men who would buy Cleveland badges.

The "Two Johns."

To-morrow night the "Two Johns" will introduce themselves to the favoring shareholders at McKisick's Opera House. For their specialties see the advertising columns.

A NOTED SURVEY.

A Brief History of Mason and Dixon's Line.

In the days of slavery Mason and Dixon's line was on the tongue of every politician. It was of so much importance in the past, that a brief history of it will be of interest to the general reader.

Mason and Dixon's line ran from the Delaware river west along the parallel of latitude 39 deg. 43 min. 26. 3 sec. north, a distance of 300 miles, separating Pennsylvania from Maryland. The line was drawn by two distinguished English astronomers and mathematicians named Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon. For nearly 80 years after 1881 there were continual discussions between the families of Lord Baltimore and Penn concerning their colonial boundaries. Mason and Dixon were sent from England to adjust the matter. They were about four years in completing the task, passing over mountains, rivers, brush and forests. At the end of every fifth mile a stone was planted, containing on one side the arms of Lord Baltimore and on the other those of Penn. These stones are said to have been brought from England. Similar stones were placed at every mile between the 3-mile stones. In 1849 the surveys were revised and found substantially correct. This line was not the separation between the free and slave States of the original federation, which ran on the parallel of 36 deg. 30 min. The latter was the compromise line, which in 1820 was fixed as the most northern limit of such slave States as should be admitted into the Union.

Mipped in the Bud.

It is not better to nip consumption, the greatest scourge of humanity, in the bud, than to try to stay its progress on the brink of the grave. A few doses of California's most useful production, SANTA ANA, the King of Consumption, will relieve a thorough treatment with cure. Nasal Catarrh, too often the forerunner of consumption, can be cured by CALIFORNIA CATARRH. These remedies are sold and fully warranted by O'Brien & Shoemaker at \$1, or three for \$2.50.

Fryer's Abolition Ointment is guaranteed to effect immediate relief in Croup, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, and all affections of the throat. Price 7 cents. Sold by W. R. Chandler. All genuine Abolition preparations bear the fac-simile signature of Dr. J. C. Fryer.

Greater benefits may be derived from the vaccine virus than at the same time, the vaccine virus is being cleaned and vitalized by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. An increase of appetite, vigor and buoyancy of spirit is the use of his medicine.

THE PALACE

Dry Goods and Carpet House

Sole Agents for Foreign Bazaar Patterns.

Our Assortment of Fine White

Carries the Largest Stock, the Finest

Goods at Lowest Prices.

Our Assortment of Fine White

DRESS GOODS

CHECKED AND STRIPED NAINSOOK, ORGANDIES, VICTORIA LAWS,

India Lawns, Persian Lawns, Figured and Plain Swiss, Etc.,

Is second to none in the State, while our

Prices are invariably the Lowest.

VERY HANDSOME EMBROIDERY & LACE FLOUNCINGS

Can be seen displayed at our Fancy Goods Counters. The

variety includes many of the Finest Grades.

23-INCH SURAH SILKS, SUITABLE FOR SASHES,

Only 75 cents per yard. Some have been reduced one-third

and others fully one-half. Some very

PRETTY DESIGNS IN WALL PAPER BORDERS AND CENTER PIECES

Have just been received. We invite attention particularly to

OUR MEDIUM-PRICED GOODS

Such we consider to be very handsome. Respectfully,

THE PALACE

Dry Goods and Carpet House

Sole Agents for Foreign Bazaar Patterns.

Our Assortment of Fine White

Carries the Largest Stock, the Finest

Goods at Lowest Prices.

Our Assortment of Fine White

DRESS GOODS

CHECKED AND STRIPED NAINSOOK, ORGANDIES, VICTORIA LAWS,

India Lawns, Persian Lawns, Figured and Plain Swiss, Etc.,

Is second to none in the State, while our

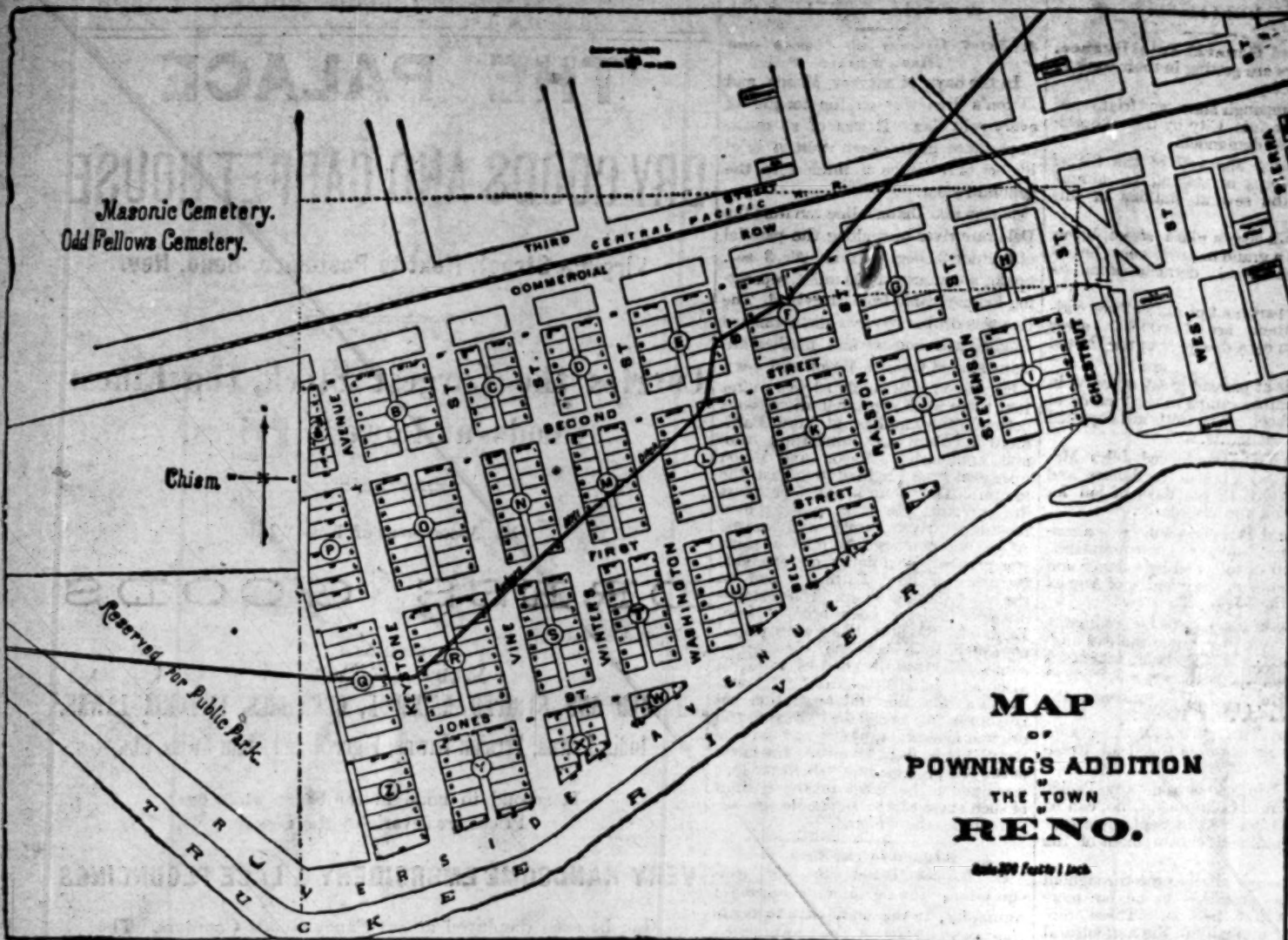
Prices are invariably the Lowest.

VERY HANDSOME EMBROIDERY & LACE FLOUNCINGS

Can be seen displayed at our Fancy Goods Counters. The

variety includes many of the Finest Grades.

23-INCH SURAH SILKS, SUITABLE FOR SASHES,



250 BEAUTIFUL LOTS FOR SALE!

From \$200 to \$600!

A Rare Chance for Investment and a Home.

THE MOST LOVELY PORTION OF RENO.

FACING THE TRUCKEE—THE ARISTOCRATIC RIVERSIDE AVENUE DRIVEWAY—SPLENDID SEWERAGE—HEALTHFUL LOCATION AND SAFE FROM FIRE.

The proprietor is now ready to receive proposals for lots in Powning's Addition. The map gives a good idea of the tract, which is situated between the Central Pacific Railroad and the Truckee River, and commences on the west at a point three blocks distant from Virginia street, making it the most central and convenient of any portion of the rapidly growing town of Reno. Unlike any other part of the town, this addition faces the beautiful Truckee River, and Riverside Avenue is certain to become the fashionable driveway of the country. The streets are 80 feet wide, while Riverside and Keystone avenues are intended to be 100 feet in width. All alleys are 20 feet wide. The soil is a rich gravelly loam, and susceptible of the highest state of cultivation. Being situated as it is, it is more exempt from fire than any other section. The regular lots are 60x140 feet. The sewerage is perfect.

Before buying elsewhere, Parties will do well to look at these Lots.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE GAZETTE Book AND Job Printing Office

VIRGINIA STREET, RENO, NEVADA.

LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE IN THE STATE

Letter Heads, Invitations, Note Heads, Programmes, Bill Heads, Wedding Cards, Statements, Ball Tickets, Business Cards, Visiting Cards, Vouchers, Hand Bills, Pay-Rolls, Envelopes, Circulars, Posters, &c

Every Description of Book Work Done with Neatness and Despatch.

ESTIMATES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.

Hall's VEGETABLE SICILIAN Hair Renewer.

Hall's Hair Renewer restores gray hair to its original color; makes the scalp white and clean; cures dandruff and humors; prevents the hair from falling out, and renders it soft and brilliant. The editor of the "Ocean Foam," Cape May, writes: "We speak knowingly, when we assert that Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer is the best of its kind. The article is an elegant and cleanly one, without which we think no toilet complete." Thos. D. Jones, Middle Granville, N. Y., writes: "I have used

The advance of time is heralded by bleached, thin, and falling hair. By the use of Hall's Hair Renewer, the hair may be restored to its original color, lustre, and vitality. M. N. Johnson, Fitchburg, Mass., writes: "My hair was weak, thin, and full of dandruff. Hall's Hair Renewer has removed the dandruff, and caused a vigorous growth of new hair." Abel H. Smith, Portsmouth, Va., writes: "My hair had nearly all fallen out, and that which was left was dry and dead. I used one bottle of Hall's Hair

Hall's Hair Renewer,

Renewer about ten years, with satisfactory results." E. G. Perkins, Oberlin, Ohio, writes: "I consider Hall's Hair Renewer the best hair preserver in use. I have used it for the past twenty years, and my hair is in as vigorous and healthy a condition as when I was 23 years of age. Not a sign of gray hair to be seen anywhere." Dwight L. Chamberlain, Oakland, California, writes: "My hair, which was nearly white, has been restored to its original color and luxuriance by the use of Hall's Hair Renewer."

PREPARED BY
R. P. HALL & CO., Washoe, N. H., U. S. A.
Sold by all Druggists.

THISTLE DEW WHISKY.

PATRONIZE DIRECT IMPORTATION

Demand Increasing Daily and Our Importations are Continually Arriving.



HENRY W. SMITH & CO'S

CELEBRATED

KENTUCKY

THISTLE DEW

WHISKY.

HENRY W. SMITH & CO.

DISTILLERS.

Kenton County, 6th Dist. Kentucky.

OFFICE.

252 & 254 West Third St.

CINCINNATI.

The above well-known brand has been analyzed by the most prominent chemists and pronounced by all to be

FREE FROM ANY ADULTERATION

HIGHLY RECOMMENDED

By the Medical Faculty for medicinal and family purposes. Orders in wholesale taken to be shipped direct from the distillery.

FOR SALE WHOLESALE & RETAIL

W. O. H. MARTIN,

Sole Agent for Reno, Washoe County, Nevada, and Lassen and Modoc Counties, California.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PROFESSIONAL.

M. A. GREENLAW,

DENTIST.

PARTLERS IN POWNING'S BUILDING
Vincent street. Nitrous oxide gas
administered for painless extraction of
teeth. All work skillfully performed
and satisfaction guaranteed.
OFFICE HOURS: From 9 A. M. until
5 P. M., and from 7 to 8 o'clock P. M.

B. C. PLATT,

Veterinary Surgeon.

Reno, Nevada.

W. M. BOARDMAN,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Office in National Bank Building.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Paine's Celery Compound

URES Nervous Prostration, Nervous
Weakness, Neuritis, Nervous
Diseases, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia,
and all affections of the Kidneys.

PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND is a Nervous Tonic
which never fails. Containing Celery and
Coca, these wonderful stimulants, it speedily
cures all nervous disorders.

PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND purifies the
blood. It drives out the lactic acid, which
causes Rheumatism, and restores the blood-
making organs to a healthy condition. The
true remedy for Rheumatism.

PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND quickly restores
the liver and kidneys to perfect health.
This curative power combined with its
nervous tonic makes it the best remedy
for all kidney complaints.

PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND strengthens the
stomach, and cures the nerves of the diges-
tive organs. This is why it cures even the
worst cases of Dyspepsia.

PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND is not a Cathar-
tic. It is a laxative, giving easy and natural
action to the bowels. Regularity surely fol-
lows its use.

Recommended by professional and business
men. Send for book.

Price \$1.00. Sold by Druggists.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO, Prop's
SULLYBROOK, VT.

\$15,000. \$15,000.

NINTH

ANNUAL FAIR

OF THE

Agricultural Association, District 11.

Composed of the counties of

PLUMAS, LASSEY, SIERRA & MODOC

(Washoe County, Nevada; Lake and
Sierra Counties, Oregon; and Butte
County, California admitted to
District for meeting purposes.)

Monday, September 24, 1888

AND CONTINUING FIVE DAYS.

Purses, \$10,000. Premiums, \$5,000.

LADIES' TOURNAMENT.

Tuesday and Thursday at 11 A. M.

Base Ball Game.

Free to all Clubs of the District. Purses,
\$50. Under management of C. A. A.
peting Clubs. Entrance, 10 per
cent of purse.

SPEED PROGRAMME.

Money in all races to be divided as fol-
lows: First Horse, 60 per cent; second,
30 per cent; third, 10 per cent, unless
when otherwise specified. All races free
for all unless otherwise designated.

FIRST DAY.

1. TROTTING—3 mile dash; 3 in 5;
purse, \$300. District.

2. TROTTING—2 mile dash; 3 in 5;
purse, \$300. District.

3. RUNNING—3 mile dash; 3 in 5;
purse, \$300. District.

4. RUNNING—2 mile dash; 3 in 5;
purse, \$300. District.

5. RUNNING—1 mile dash; 3 in 5;
purse, \$300. District.

6. RUNNING—1/2 mile dash; 3 in 5;
purse, \$300. District.

7. RUNNING—1/4 mile dash; 3 in 5;
purse, \$300. District.

8. RUNNING—1/8 mile dash; 3 in 5;
purse, \$300. District.

9. RUNNING—1/16 mile dash; 3 in 5;
purse, \$300. District.

10. PAIRING AND TROTTING—225 class,
3 in 5; purse, \$300.

11. TROTTING—250 class, 3 in 5; purse,
\$300.

12. RUNNING—3 mile dash; 3 in 5; purse,
\$300.

13. RUNNING—2 mile dash; 3 in 5; purse,
\$300.

14. RUNNING—1 mile dash; 3 in 5; purse,
\$300.

15. RUNNING—1/2 mile dash; 3 in 5; purse,
\$300.

16. RUNNING—1/4 mile dash; 3 in 5; purse,
\$300.

17. RUNNING—1/8 mile dash; 3 in 5; purse,
\$300.

18. RUNNING—1/16 mile dash; 3 in 5; purse,
\$300.

19. RUNNING—1/32 mile dash; 3 in 5; purse,
\$300.

20. RUNNING—1/64 mile dash; 3 in 5; purse,
\$300.

21. RUNNING—1/128 mile dash; 3 in 5; purse,
\$300.

22. RUNNING—1/256 mile dash; 3 in 5; purse,
\$300.

23. RUNNING—1/512 mile dash; 3 in 5; purse,
\$300.

24. RUNNING—1/1024 mile dash; 3 in 5; purse,
\$300.

25. RUNNING—1/2048 mile dash; 3 in 5; purse,
\$300.

26. RUNNING—1/4096 mile dash; 3 in 5; purse,
\$300.

27. RUNNING—1/8192 mile dash; 3 in 5; purse,
\$300.

28. RUNNING—1/16384 mile dash; 3 in 5; purse,
\$300.

29. RUNNING—1/32768 mile dash; 3 in 5; purse,
\$300.

30. RUNNING—1/65536 mile dash; 3 in 5; purse,
\$300.

31. RUNNING—1/131072 mile dash; 3 in 5; purse,
\$300.

32. RUNNING—1/262144 mile dash; 3 in 5; purse,
\$300.

33. RUNNING—1/524288 mile dash; 3 in 5; purse,
\$300.

34. RUNNING—1/1048576 mile dash; 3 in 5; purse,
\$300.

35. RUNNING—1/2097152 mile dash; 3 in 5; purse,
\$300.

36. RUNNING—1/4194304 mile dash; 3 in 5; purse,
\$300.

37. RUNNING—1/8388608 mile dash; 3 in 5; purse,
\$300.

38. RUNNING—1/16777216 mile dash; 3 in 5; purse,
\$300.

39. RUNNING—1/33554432 mile dash; 3 in 5; purse,
\$300.

40. RUNNING—1/67108864 mile dash; 3 in 5; purse,
\$300.

41. RUNNING—1/134217728 mile dash; 3 in 5; purse,
\$300.

42. RUNNING—1/268435456 mile dash; 3 in 5; purse,
\$300.

43. RUNNING—1/536870912 mile dash; 3 in 5; purse,
\$300.

44. RUNNING—1/1073741824 mile dash; 3 in 5; purse,
\$300.

45. RUNNING—1/2147483648 mile dash; 3 in 5; purse,
\$300.

QUEER DOINGS IN NO. 14.

There may be found at some of the lake
ports to-day, in case she was not knocked
to pieces last winter for firewood, an old
barge which was formerly a sidewheel
steamer plying the blue waters, and
known as a favorite passenger steamer.
She was at the zenith of her popularity
in 1870. In June of that year, on her
third or fourth trip, there was developed
a mystery which was the beginning of
her ruin. The particulars have several
times been referred to by the press, but
what is about to be related here comes di-
rect from her then captain, who should,
above all others, be well posted in all the
details.

The steamer left one of her terminal
ports about 10 o'clock at night. On this
particular night to which we refer she
had about thirty passengers, most of
whom had retired to their berths before
she left port.

She was only about ten miles out when
the occupant of stateroom No. 14, which
contained only one berth, entered the
cabin half dressed and in a very angry
temper, and sent chambermaids for the
captain.

"See here, sir!" he said to that official
when he responded to the call. "I can
take a joke as well as the next man, but
this is carrying the thing too far!"

"What do you mean? Who has been
joking with you?" asked the officer.

"That's what I want to know. I was
scarcely in bed before some one entered
the room. My coat and vest were pulled
off the hooks to the floor, a chair upset,
and the pillow was pulled from under my
head."

"It can't be," replied the captain.

"But I tell you it was," he persisted.

"Do I look or act like a lunatic? Am I
drunk? Would I leave my room if there
was nothing wrong?"

The captain entered the stateroom with
him and lighted the lamp. The pillow
was on the floor and the chair upset.

There was no entrance to this room ex-
cept from the main cabin. There was no
communication with other staterooms.

It was absolutely impossible that any liv-
ing person could have entered it after the
door was locked. He told the occupant
so, and by and by the man admitted that
perhaps he had been dreaming.

He locked his door and returned to bed,
but in the course of half an hour he
bounced out into the cabin again. This
time he was greatly agitated. He de-
clared that his throat had been clutched
by a hand as cold as ice, and as the cap-
tain examined him he found finger marks
to prove the man's assertions.

It was no use to argue—he would not
go back. There were other unoccupied
staterooms, and he was changed.

"I believed," said the captain, "that he
was in the first place overtired. He had
not made a steamboat trip for several
years, and the motion of the boat was
new to him. Added to this, I suspected
him of being a morphine eater who was
out of his stimulant, or seeking to break
off the habit. Indeed, I could find a
dozen excuses for his conduct. I had no
more idea that anything was wrong with
No. 14 than I have that I shall see the old
boat sailing her route again."

The passenger left the boat next day
without referring to the troubles of the
night. At 8 o'clock of the second night
the steamer started on her return trip.
No. 14 was occupied by a lady.

The captain did not know this, as he
had not given the room the slightest
thought since changing the man the night
before. At about half-past 10 o'clock,
while yet a few passengers remained up,
he was sent for by the lady. He found
her on a sofa in the cabin, agitated and
indignant.

"Sir," she began, "some scoundrel on
the boat entered my room just as I was
falling asleep!"

He asked if her door was locked, and
she was certain that such was the case.
A woman who sat on a sofa opposite the
door, intending to leave the boat at 11
o'clock, asserted that no person had been
near the door of No. 14 for half an hour
previous. The captain then entered the
room and showed the lady that there
was no other entrance. It was not possi-
ble that any one could have got in there.

In reply she said that a hand had passed
over her face, a chair had been upset, and
she had certainly felt the presence of some
one. She could not be convinced to the
contrary, and another room was given to
her.

"While this seemed strange," said the
captain, "I had no superstitious. It was
just possible that these two persons were
alike in temperament. It might be that
the jar of the machinery somehow affected
No. 14, although I had commanded the
boat for three seasons previous, and had
heard no complaints. I could not just
then investigate this idea, my presence
being required on deck, and the voyage
continued without the matter troubling
me beyond a few minutes."

The room was again given out without
the captain having knowledge of the occu-
pant. This was on the third trip, and the
occupant was one of the partners in a
wholesale house in the East, who was
traveling for pleasure. He was a strong,
robust man, in good health, and he re-
turned to bed about 10 o'clock.

Just an hour later he left his stateroom
in a very quiet manner, fully dressed, and
hunted up the captain and said:

"You may think I am pretty soft-
headed, but I tell you I cannot sleep in
the stateroom assigned me. There is
something going on there which I can't
make out."

"What has happened?" asked the cap-
tain.

"Soon after I got into bed I felt some-
one moving about in the room. Then a
hand clutched my wrist and tried to pull
me out of bed. The clothing which I had
hung up was flung down, and a chair was
tipped over. There was light enough from
the cabin for me to see that I was alone,
but things happened just as I have told
you."

"You couldn't have been dreaming?"
queried the captain.

"Dreaming! Why, man, no one could
be more wide awake. Even while I was
dressing I had to fight a something away."

"And what do you think?"

"That I am either suddenly breaking
down and about to become an idiot or a
lunatic, or that No. 14 is haunted. Have
you had any previous complaints?"

"I think I will turn in there myself for
the rest of the night," answered the cap-
tain, and he saw that the gentleman got
another room.

"It was a quiet night and no sea on,"
said the captain, "and the engines were
working very smoothly. The jar of the
boat was therefore reduced to a minimum.
I locked the door, and was only three or
four minutes getting into bed. You may
guess that I was very wide awake. I did
not intend to go to sleep, but to solve the
mystery. I hung up my coat and vest
and threw my trousers across the chair.

I had been in bed perhaps five minutes,
both my arms outside the coverings, when
my left wrist was suddenly gripped by a
strong hand. My left arm was the out-
side out. The grip was not only strong

but as cold as ice. In a second I reached
out with my right hand, but it encoun-
tered nothing, while the grip shut down
on my wrist until it was positively pain-
ful, and my arm was dragged off the bed.

"I was out of bed in three seconds. The
room was light enough for me to have
seen a mouse cross the floor. After look-
ing around I got back into bed, but as I
did so the chair fell over and my coat and
vest dropped from the hook.

"Was I frightened? No. I was vexed
and annoyed. It looked to me more like
a practical joke than ghosts and goblins,
but who could the joker be?"

"I had not been in bed ten minutes
when that same cold hand clutched my
throat."

"You smile, but you must remember
how I was situated. I was the captain of
the boat, and it was my duty to investi-
gate the affair. Let the report get out
that there was something wrong with No.
14, and the business of the boat would be
ruined in a few weeks. You must reason
that I would not permit my imagination to
get the better of my common sense. I
tell you, sir, a hand not only clutched my
throat, but left marks there which were
visible two days afterward."

"I got up and scratched over every
square foot of floor, ceiling, and sides, and
I pulled all the clothes off the bed, and
examined every crack and crevice, but I
was no wiser for it. I finally dressed my-
self and went out. Even when free from
the clutch of the invisible hand, I could
feel that a strange something was near
me."

"When we got into port I related my
story to one of the owners of the boat.
He laughed at me, as you may suppose,
but when we went out on the next trip
he occupied No. 14."

"He remained in the stateroom until 11
o'clock. When he came out his face was
whiter than snow. What he saw or heard
or felt he did not tell me, but his orders
were to remove everything from the room
and lock it up."

"How the matter leaked out I do not
know, but in a short time our deck hands
were seeing spooks behind every bale and
package, and the queer proceedings in
No. 14, a great deal exaggerated, were
published in two or three papers. When
we denied the story we were asked why
the stateroom was kept closed."

"Before the last of August, strange as it
may seem to you, our passenger business
was ruined, and it was hard work to get
a crew to make the trip. I had individ-
uals come to me and offer as high as \$100
for the privilege of occupying No. 14 over
night, but of course it was my policy to
ridicule the whole story, and make out
that there was nothing in it."

"If people did not depend on us on account
of the stateroom, the reputation of the
boat was under a cloud. There were
plenty to affirm that it was a sign of im-
pending disaster, and that the mysterious
proceedings should be taken as a warning.

We cut down rates, inserted big advertise-
ments, and laughed at the stories; but
after the last of August we did not aver-
age three passengers to a trip, and we
were continually short-handed for men."

"The matter was no doubt kept alive
and enlarged upon by a rival line, but
along in October what had so often been
predicted by weak-brained people actu-
ally came to pass. We came into col-
lision with a schooner one night and went
down in forty-five feet of water, losing
five lives."

"After a year or two the steamer was
raised, her engines removed, and she was
made a lumber barge and renamed. She
had no further misfortune as I ever heard
of, but she had a bad reputation, and
never made a dollar for her owner. She
was, the last I heard of her, rotting away
in ordinary, while other barges had all
the charters they could take care of."

"What do I think of the queer proceed-
ings in No. 14? I have never been able to
fathom them to my own satisfaction.
Call them what you will, and place the
causes as you may, they ruined the boat
and brought my employers great loss."

OUR GRANDMOTHERS' WAY.

Revival of the Old-Fashioned Courtesy.

The old-fashioned courtesy of our
grandmothers is being revived again,
though in a modified form.

At a recent reception at the White
House a fair young girl was presented to
the President. As he took her hand she
ducked down about six inches with a
movement which might be termed the
lightning courtesy. The same little bob
was repeated a moment later as she shook
hands with Mrs. Cleveland.

Some of the bystanders exclaimed: "How
awfully country!" but were quickly sub-
dued by an explanation coming from one
of the initiated.

The trick is the latest English custom
on being presented to people of note. The
movement is a difficult one, and if uni-
versally adopted the fair society belles
will find some difficulty in perfecting
themselves in the accomplishment. For,
unlike their grandmothers, the early edu-
cation of the modern girl in that respect
has been neglected.

Courtesies and backboards were long
ago